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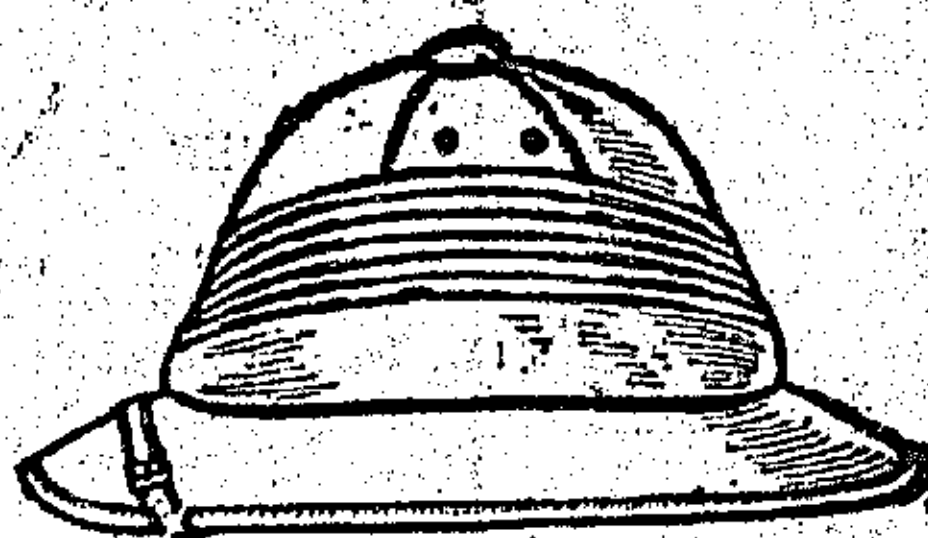
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[1383]

THE GAME OF WAR.
CHESSMEN AND SOLDIERS.

Is it realised, says a correspondent of the Times, that the warlike game of chess has had some influence on the war? Many generals who have made their names immortal in history have been chess players. Four thousand or 5,000 years ago chess was the war game of the Persians, Indians, Babylonians, and Chinese; it was played by the Greeks during the wearisome 10 years' siege of Troy. Centuries ago a Chinese general recommended it as a mental exercise which would help students of strategy to develop their talents for leadership when the time should come for them to command soldiers upon the battlefields of Manchuria; at this time it was called "the Royal game," and later it became known as "the game of the art of war."

Indeed, from the first chess has always been the one great war game. It was natural that barbarians, to whom war was a chronic state, should like in their moments of peace and recreation to foster the ideas of conflict and conquest. Probably the Moslems brought the game into Europe. It flourished in Italy and Spain in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries but England was much slower to take it up. In Spain and Italy it was played and analysed when both countries were pre-occupied by land and sea in the West.

Chess is admittedly a scientific game; it is strategical and mathematical, and although it taxes the intellect, it rests the brain at the same time by eliminating from it every thought except the thought of the moment. In England chess is not a popular pastime—more is the pity—though we may pride ourselves on turning out a Blackburne, a Burn, and one or two other masters. But before the war English Chess Clubs were on the increase. Germany offers a great contrast. There the male adult who has not some elementary knowledge of the game is the exception. Picture, for instance, a railway station, with its conglomerate mass of luggage, passengers, officials, the arrival of the train, the pandemonium of meetings and "good-byes" and "welcomings." At a small round table on the platform are seated an English traveller and the gold-brained German station-master, who are engaged in chess. It is the German's move, and until he has analysed the position and played, the train must wait.

But to chess and the war. A general study of the game is certain to prove a useful adjunct to soldiers in training; for the science of the openings, the mathematical symmetry of the middle game, and the careful analysis of the end game teach the player many warlike lessons, of which individual initiative is not the least.

If we qualify the chess pieces in some such way as this, then the similarity of chess to war is startling; rename the pawns, call him an infantryman; then shall we say the bishop represents the cavalry; the knight, the light guns; the castle, of course, must stand for the heavy battery. What about the king and queen? Let the king remain the king, the State, and the country in short, what we are fighting for. The queen, she is the general staff, or the very fount from which issue the plans for victory.

Are the statesmen and diplomatists who guide, during war time, the ships of State in the belligerent countries as good chess players as the generals? At any rate, Mr. Bonar Law is a fine, keen player, and several other politicians and Ambassadors know the pressures and usefulness of the game. The late Baron Marshall was a skilful player. He played chess and evolved the idea of the Baghdad Railway. A brilliantly clever diplomatist in his spare moments he considered the game of war worth while, and when we remember that the Americans and ourselves were, before the war, fast adopting the game as a common amusement, it seems that the old association of the square board with the art of war is justified.

GERMAN AIMS IN EAST AFRICA.

Comte Renaud de Briey related his experiences on a recent journey in East Africa at a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society recently in the theatre of Burlington House. The Germans, said the lecturer, used to boast that East Africa was the most valuable of their possessions, and they had openly expressed the intention of using the Belgian Congo as the hinterland and afterwards of making it an integral portion of their territories. After leaving Tabora, the expedition of which Comte de Briey was the head crossed the Magarasi river, and found that the Germans had blown up the magnificent seven-arched bridge that used to span it. Proceeding by the Tanganyika railway, the immense efforts made by the Germans with political ends in view were apparent on every hand. The country, which was described in detail, was intended to serve as a pivot for the manoeuvres of the Germans for the invasion of the whole of Central Africa. The chief instrument for this purpose was to be the Tanganyika Railway, which was to be a kind of immense pitchfork, of which the prongs would reach as far as Duala on the one side and Lobito on the other, and the Germans freely spoke of making the German and Belgian Colonies homogeneous. Belgium itself was not a direct object of the present war. Germany desired to put an end to British domination from the Cape to Cairo. Between Egypt and South Africa the immense girdle of Britain's gigantic possession would reach from the Indian Ocean to the Atlantic. The Anglo-Belgian campaign was undertaken to put a stop to this vast programme of brigandage. Among the many services rendered to Belgium by the Allies one of the most important was the guarantee that the integrity of the Belgian Colonies would be respected.

1920.

[FURTHER EXTRACTS FROM THE DIARY OF
SAMUEL PEPPY, ESQ.]

January 16th.—Upper. A mighty cold snap again. Strange to note how our winters do become colder, like those winters when I was a youth and do remember the great fire in Queen Victoria-street in 1891, when the jets of water froze as they played on the burning warehouse and the firemen's moustachios were stiff with ice. Pitiful this morning to see the burst pipes everywhere and distracted people running hither and thither for plumbers. But only three plumbers now left in London and one of them palsied, all the other plumbers being pressed to France for plumbing the pipes for our new poison gas, pneumatic-hydro-lighting, which is to get a move upon the Hun in our great Spring offensive.

January 17th.—Curious news from Russia this morning of the Peace negotiations between the Russians and the aims lately removed to Ploppos-Czestusky. The Premier of the Russian party now in power, the Utopiansky, sayeth that he will hold no further parley with the Huns unless the place of parley be removed to Monte Carlo, but the Emperor Hindenburg sayeth that unless the parley continueth at Ploppos-Czestusky, he will break off. And so a standstill. Rumours also that Topsy-turvisky, Premier of the Utopiansky, doth declare war on Great Britain unless we give autonomy to London east of Aldgate Pump, and against the United States unless they stop exporting chewing gum for the depraving of the people of the Entente; this, sayeth Topsy-turvisky, being a wicked habit than the opium habit of the Chinese. So God knows what will come of all this.

January 18th.—Trying on my new standard suit this morning the coat doth split under the arms. Taking it in a passion to the Sartorial Bureau, now occupying what was once Westminster Abbey, and after filling in seven papers, I was shown unto the Chief-Deputy-Quartermaster—Assistant—Adjutant—Cutter, whom rating as I was wont to rate my own private tailor in the old days, he blew a horn and straightway a file of men came in and seized me and placed me under arrest.

He then had Section 4448763 of the Defence of the Realm Act brought in to him in a wheelbarrow, and, keeping me in a pretty twitter for half an hour, he then found the clause by which, in my passion against him, I had made myself liable to be shot at dawn or fined twenty shillings at the option of the court. Whereon I to, apologising humbly and swearing that, bating the sewing of the sleeves, the coat be finer and more fashionably cut than any coat I had ever known. And so he forgave me, and I out into the Park in a lather of fear. Now that two out of every three men left in England be Government officials it behoves the citizen to keep an humble tongue.

January 19th.—A pitiful quarrel with my wife this morning at the breakfast table, my magnifying glass being again mislaid and I hurried to get to my office, unable to find my ration. On my only tweaking her nose she on a sudden fell into the vilest of tantrums and Lord knows what high words we did come to, she crying down my family and relations, and I crying down hers, until I did speak soft to the poor wretch, for indeed few of us are masters of our passions in these anxious times. Then, making things up together, I did joy her by writing her my check for ten shillings for a musquash coat, trimmed with beaver.

Strange indeed how all values are changed now, necessities being fabulous in cost and luxuries going almost for naught. So that last week I heard of Lord Pointz selling his shooting estate and box in Argyle for one double bed with bedding, and the Countess of Maypole bartering her famous tiara for a fork, ham, and, strangest of all, Mr. Leybeak, the financier and racing man (whose great stable of horse was commanded in 1913 by the Epsom Municipal Kitchen), disposing of all his rubber holdings for a brace of cats, plucked and trussed ready for cooking in Lendenhall Market.—T.B. in the Daily Mail.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. F. C. JENKIN, C.B.E.

COMMENDATIONS.

P.-c. 572 L. A. Sales is commended by the Captain Superintendent of Police for his action, when off duty, in a case of larceny.

P.-c. 113 Hau Sau Nam is commended by Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe, Police Magistrate, for zeal shown in the investigation of a case of larceny.

PROMENADE CONCERTS.

The first of this year's Concerts in the Botanical Gardens is provisionally fixed for Saturday, June 1st. The Band will take part.

The following Band Practices are ordered to take place at 6.15 p.m.:—
Friday, 3rd May; Wednesday, 8th May; Tuesday, 14th May; Friday, 17th May; Tuesday, 21st May; Monday, 27th May; Thursday, 30th May.

JOINED.

No. 2 Platoon—P.-c. 485 Niamatullah.
T. F. Hovon,
A.S.P. (R.) and Adjutant.
April 29th, 1918.

SPORT.

RIFLE SHOOTING.

TAKOO CHALLENGE CUP.

The eighth competition between members of the local defence forces in the employment of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire's office, refinery, dockyard and shipping staffs took place at the Takoo Range, Quarry Bay, on Saturday.

The competition is a very interesting one, consisting of five practices, including rapid fire, snap-shooting at vanishing silhouette, etc. The total "possible" number of points is 90. There were 31 competitors, the largest number at any one competition so far. The winner was Corpl. N. J. Eldridge with a score of 86 plus 5 handicap=71. The next best scores were those of Gnr. T. Bateman, 55+5=70; Sergt. W. Budge, 57+10=67; Gnr. D. Young, 58+5=63; Pte. N. Drummond, 47+15=62; and Capt. W. Armstrong, 51+10=61.

Lt.-Col. A. Chapman, V.D., acted as umpire, and other duties were carried out by Lieut. W. Higby, Sergt. Major Youngman, Sergt. Frith, Sergt. White and Lt./Corpl. Clark.

The Cup, which was presented by Major G. Warren Swire, is a handsome one made of English silver and mounted on a blackwood stand, surrounded with small shields on which the winner's name is inscribed each year. The trophy has to be won three times before becoming the property of the winner, but each holder receives a miniature cup—an exact replica in design of the original. The competition started in 1908, and previous winners are B. F. Chapman, W. Murray Scott (twice), S. Young, W. Budge, H. T. Heath and G. E. Stewart. There were no competitions in 1916 and 1917.

GOLF.

ENTRIES FOR THE GOVERNOR'S CUP.

The following are the entries for Governor's Cup, 1918:—H.E. the Governor, Sir W. Ross-Davies, Col. C. M. Mayhew, Major Robertson, Capt. E. Gray, Capt. Buck, Commander Beckwith, R.N., Messrs. R. E. Lindsell, R. J. Rawlingson, S. Evans, G. M. Harston, H. C. Sandford, J. C. Fletcher, E. J. Grist, B. J. Gedge, J. Hooper, V. L. Fairley, F. Syme Thomson, Lindsay Woods, A. Ritchie, W. D. Kraft, E. Des Vaux, G. Dunbarton, J. W. Mayhew, N. F. Bennett, Mr. D. Landale, P. J. Falconer, A. Leach, J. M. McHutchon, A. S. McKichan, F. J. de Rome, C. A. Middleton-Smith, F. A. Redmond, J. Gibb, W. J. Morrison, P. H. Holyoak, J. W. Franks, A. E. Crapnell, F. Bevington, R. E. O. Bird, A. J. Austin, E. Wells, G. A. Woodcock, J. R. Wood, H. A. Taylor, T. R. Chassels, W. N. Fleming, A. G. Coppin, J. Stalker, F. A. Perry, C. H. Gale, E. R. Hallifax, G. A. Dreaper, L. N. Leefe, A. C. Davidson, A. E. Carleton, S. E. Hodge, E. H. Scott, T. G. Turnbull, G. Morton Smith, A. R. Lowe, D. Danby, C. Thorne, A. Morrison, H. E. Hayward, H. A. Lammett, J. W. Stewart, J. B. Lancaster, H. E. Murray, A. H. Lay, B. M. Henderson, E. J. Edwards, P. P. J. Wodehouse, F. C. Millington, C. C. Stark, and A. G. M. Fletcher.

Any member whose name is not included in the above list and who wishes to enter the competition is requested to send in his name to Mr. J. Bentley, the hon. secretary, on or before to-morrow.

LAWN TENNIS.

HONGKONG C.C. TOURNAMENTS.

The contest between M. W. Lo and S. Majo, in the Open Championship Singles yesterday, proved an interesting one. Both players were exceptionally good in every department of the game. Lo managed to secure the first two sets after a keen struggle. The third set, however, was won by his opponent, the game thus remaining unfinished. The results of yesterday's contests were as follows:—

PROFESSIONAL PAIRS.

S. E. Green and J. Stalker beat F. E. Joseland and C. C. Stark—4-2.

MIXED HANDICAP DOUBLES.

Major Hammond and Miss Gordon (rec. 16) beat B. Johnson and Mrs. Potter (rec. 15/1)—4-2; 6-1.

HANDICAP DOUBLES.

J. R. Wood and C. Thorne (rec. 15) beat H. J. Vorney and J. Soeters (rec. 2/6)—6-4; 6-1.

OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP DOUBLES.

Capt. Cooney and T. Manley beat Lim Keng Sim and Chu Sin Kab—6-2; 7-5.

N. E. Kent and F. A. Redmond v. A. Morse and J. R. Irvine (re-play).

OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES.

M. W. Lo v. S. Majo (re-play).

YACHTING.

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

The races for the Commodore's Cup were sailed on Saturday last over the following course:—Lyemun Beacon (P), Channel Rocks (P), and Kowloon Rocks (P). Distance: 8 miles. The results were:—

RACING YACHTS.				
Yacht	Handicap on course	Finishing time	Corrected time	
M.S.	H.M.S.	H.M.S.	H.M.S.	
Dione.....	Scratch	2.40.11	2.40.11	
Rolla.....		2.42.01	2.42.01	
Jessica.....	1.20	D.N.S.		
Diana.....	5.50	2.47.10	2.41.50	
Colleen.....	0.00	D.N.S.		
Aileen.....	8.00	D.N.S.		
Daphne.....	14.00	3.54.43	3.38.43	
Alisa.....	16.00	3.57.32	3.41.22	
Bonita.....	16.00	4.07.06	3.51.06	
Halcyon.....	16.00	3.55.38	3.40.38	
Lynboth.....	20.00	D.N.S.		
Dawn.....	20.00	4.08.26		
Lady Ursula.....	20.00	4.08.24	3.42.24	
Toinette.....	20.40	4.08.24	3.42.44	
*Gael.....	20.40	3.58.57	3.37.47	
Dorothy.....	21.20	D.N.S.		
Ashore.....	21.20	D.N.S.		

*—Winner.

CRUISER CLASSES.

Yacht	Handicap on course	Finishing time	Corrected time	
M.S.	H.M.S.	H.M.S.	H.M.S.	
La Cigale.....	Scratch	D.N.S.		
Lady Jane.....	2.40	D.N.S.		
Vesper.....	2.40	4.25.32	4.22.62	
Vera.....	5.20	4.18.25	4.13.05	
Feathers.....	5.20	4.16.53	4.11.33	
Frene.....	5.20	4.16.50	4.10.10	
Mist.....	5.20	4.22.68	4.13.38	
Dorothy H.....	5.20	4.22.60	4.19.40	
Niobe.....	9.20	D.N.S.		
Helen.....	12.00	D.N.S.		
Queen Bee.....	12.00	4.35.18	4.23.18	

*—Winner.

"IRENE CUP."

The race for the "Irene Cup," sailed on Sunday last, resulted as follows:—

Course:—North Fairway Buoy (S), Stonecutter Island (S), Trocas Rock (S), Cust Rock (S), Kowloon Rock (S), Channel (Rock), Lyemun Beacon (S). Distance: 14 miles.

Yacht	Handicap on course	Finishing time	Corrected time	
M.S.	H.M.S.	H.M.S.	H.M.S.	
La Cigale.....	Scratch			
*Vesper.....	18.40	2.07.54	1.19.14	
Vera.....	22.20	2.25.32	2.02.12	
Feathers.....	22.40	2.23.41	2.03.01	
Mist.....	28.00	2.19.30	1.51.30	

*—Winner.

MOTOR-BOAT RACE.

The Hongkong Corinthian Yacht Club propose to hold a motor-boat race, open to all boats in the Colony, next Sunday, in aid of a war charity. The first prize will be a cup, presented by Mr. J. Simpson; there will also be second and third prizes. The entrance fee will be \$3 for each boat. There must be at least six starters, otherwise the race will be postponed to a subsequent day. Motor-boat owners must declare in writing the speed of their boats, in sea-miles (knots) per hour. Boats with a lower speed than 5 knots are barred. In the event of a boat exceeding the declared speed, she will be penalized twice the difference between the declared speed and the actual finishing time. Auxiliaries and motor-boats carrying auxiliary sail will be allowed to use sails, but in that case they must keep their masts up and all gear rigged during the whole of the race. Entries must be sent in on or before Saturday next to either Mr. G. G. Wood (c/o Messrs. Leigh & Orange) or to Mr. Alex. W. van Andel (Hon. Sec. H.K.C.Y.C.).

GERMANY'S CRUSHING WAR DEBT.

INDEMNITIES DEMANDED IN BAVARIAN DIET.

A recent sitting of the Upper Chamber of the Bavarian Diet was marked by a speech by Count von Preysing, who, according to *Vorwärts*, drew a sombre picture of Germany's present financial situation and of the probable consequences in the event of a war indemnity not being forthcoming from the enemy at the conclusion of the war. In the course of his speech the Count said:—"Germany's war costs up to the present amount to 26,500,000,000, while the yearly interest charges thereon amount to £980,000,000 (!). If no war indemnity proves to be obtainable the confiscation of wealth up to 40 or 50 milliards of marks (£2,000,000,000 to £2,500,000,000) will then be unavoidable. The depletion of resources of the empire of the taxation resources of the individual Federal States would threaten the political independence of the individual States, and Bavaria would furthermore cease to be any longer independent." The Bavarian Finance Minister, Herr von Breunig, declared that he was unable for the present to deal in detail with the results of the recent Berlin Conference of Finance Ministers. Discussing the ways and means of meeting the deficiency of the 1918 Budget, the Minister stated that the present current yearly expenditure of 2,500,000,000 would rise to £700,000,000 if war continued, and to cover this, an extension of the War Taxation Law of 1917 as well as additional taxation would be rendered necessary. "It is self-evident," the Minister continued, "that in such circumstances a corresponding contribution must, if possible, be demanded from the enemy. This naturally depends on the further military and political development of the entire situation."

THE DEPORTATION CASE.

ACTION AGAINST OFFICIALS. THE GOVERNMENT'S DEFENCE.

WIDE POWERS OF THE LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

The action which Li Hong Mi, a solicitor's clerk, whose deportation has been ordered, is bringing against the Captain Superintendent of Police, the Secretary for Chinese Affairs and the Attorney-General was continued in the Full Court yesterday.

The plaintiff is represented by Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., and Mr. Albaster, O.B.E., and Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., O.B.E., and the Attorney-General, Mr. J. H. Kemp, C.B.E., appear for the defendants.

The plaintiff claims that the deportation order is bad in law because of the wrongful procedure adopted under the Deportation Ordinance, and, alternatively, submits that if such procedure is allowed by the provisions of the Ordinance then the Ordinance is *ultra vires*, because it is repugnant to the fundamental principles of natural justice.

At the outset of the proceedings yesterday the Attorney-General reported that a dispatch had just been received announcing that His Majesty had not been advised to disallow the Ordinance.

Mr. Pollock then referred to the position of the Governor-in-Council and said the words Governor-in-Council, or Governor in Executive Council or Governor with the advice of the Executive Council meant that the Governor was acting with the advice of the Executive Council, although not necessarily with such Council assembled. In the interpretation of the Ordinance which they now had before them the Governor had to act with the advice of the Executive Council.

Mr. Justice Gompertz: He is not bound to follow it.

Mr. Pollock: For the purpose of interpreting this Ordinance—which is a penal Ordinance—he must act with their advice.

Mr. Justice Gompertz: After consulting them.

Mr. Pollock: He has to consult them.

Mr. Justice Gompertz: There is no doubt about that.

Mr. Pollock then referred to the right of the accused party to call witnesses and submitted that the accused party had the right to be present when those witnesses were examined and the right to put questions to them.

Mr. Justice Gompertz: You did not make the simple request that the accused might be present when the witnesses were examined; you coupled with it the request that Counsel should be present also.

Mr. Pollock: One of our complaints was that the witnesses were called in plaintiff's absence. Referring to the Paine Judge's point he submitted that there had been no reply from the defendants stating that plaintiff could be present unaccompanied by Counsel.

The amendment which the defendants desire to make in their pleadings was again the subject of argument. Their Lordships put the point referred to in the previous hearing that, bearing in mind the attitude Mr. Pollock had taken up, the amendment might not matter one way or the other.

Mr. Pollock, however, objected to the amendment, and the Attorney-General was consequently called upon to state his arguments in favour of its being allowed.

The Attorney-General submitted that the question of withholding the evidence in the public interest had been raised at quite an early stage in the proceedings. Even when the special case was being discussed the Government took up the position that these matters could not be disclosed for the reason that the proceedings were confidential. In a letter of January 24th, addressed by the Crown Solicitor to Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist, it was stated: "I am unable to furnish you with a copy of the report transmitted by the Secretary for Chinese Affairs or of the papers referred to for the reason that these proceedings are confidential." The only possible ground on which they could be confidential was on the ground of public interest. The same position was taken up in the statement of defence.

The Chief Justice suggested that if the amendment was simply an elaboration of the statement made in the pleadings that

the proceedings were confidential it was perhaps not worth while troubling about the matter.

The Attorney-General: The amendment simply makes the position a little clearer.

The Chief Justice: A matter may be confidential between two individuals, but your plea is that its disclosure would be injurious to the public interest. The question is one in which a man's liberty is at stake; he has been deprived from seeing the evidence against him. In my opinion, the amendment is a material one.

The Attorney-General: As it is not a new defence, but was really foreshadowed in the correspondence and the pleadings, we ask that the amendment may be allowed.

Mr. Justice Gompertz: In your pleadings you state that the report from the Secretary for Chinese Affairs is confidential and that the proceedings before the Governor-in-Council are confidential. You do not say, as a matter of fact, that the allegations upon which action was taken are confidential.

The Attorney-General: The report necessarily includes the evidence.

Mr. Justice Gompertz: The evidence existed before the report was made.

The Attorney-General then stated that he had not expected to be called upon to argue for the amendment at that stage and asked for a short time in which to look up the cases bearing upon the matter. This was agreed to.

THE CASE FOR THE DEFENCE.

Mr. Sharp, in opening the case for the defence, said the two main heads in the plaintiff's allegations were, that the Ordinance was *ultra vires* and that certain acts by the defendants were *ultra vires* to the Ordinance. For the sake of convenience he said he would first deal with the question of the validity of the Ordinance, and as a preliminary to this he referred at some length to the history of Deportation in Hongkong. The first Ordinance as far as they could find was passed in 1837. Powers to deport were granted under that Ordinance. They were limited to the deportation of Chinese, but the powers were exercised by the Governor-in-Council under the same sort of confidential procedure as existed to-day. In 1912 the powers were extended to include the deportation of British subjects in certain classes of cases—naturalised British subjects during the proclamation of the Peace Preservation Ordinance and any British subject whatever not belonging to Hongkong who had been in prison here under sentence of H.M.'s Supreme Court of China. That was the first time British subjects came under a Deportation Ordinance.

In 1914 the 1912 Ordinance was amended by the addition of another class of British subjects—British subjects born in Hongkong of non-British parents. The tendency right along had been slowly and carefully to extend these long-established powers and the existing machinery to include a larger area of persons. It seemed clear that these powers under practically the same procedure had existed from 1837 until 1912, before the first class of British subjects was drawn into them. Even between 1912 and 1914 they had only those three classes mentioned brought under these powers, but in 1917 in the Ordinance which was now before their Lordships, the long established powers and procedure were extended so as to include a fourth class, that was to say, British subjects who, in the opinion of the Governor-in-Council, had been guilty of the kind of misconduct of which it was alleged the plaintiff had been guilty—offences connected with the administration of the law. Throughout all the period of 80 odd years they knew of no substantial changes as regarded fundamental principles. The matter was left to the opinion of the Governor-in-Council and the proceedings were always of a more or less confidential character. It was extraordinary how many times they came across the phrase "in the opinion of the Governor-in-Council"; such a phrase showed the whole character and intent of the Ordinances. The Legislature had seen fit to impose the duties coming under the Ordinances upon the Governor-in-Council. It was manifest that the powers, which, the circumstances of the case, the Colony rendered necessary, could not be exercised by the ordinary Courts.

His learned friend had said a great deal, and very ably, about the obligation upon the Governor-in-Council to act judicially.

He presumed that the word judicially used by his learned friend meant that all the concomitants of a trial in those Courts should be present. He submitted that that would be contrary to the express provisions of the Ordinance. On the other hand, taking it that the obligation upon the Governor-in-Council was to act judicially in accordance with the special procedure laid down by the Ordinance, then he submitted that the Governor-in-Council had done that and he did not suppose that their Lordships would listen to any suggested assumption that he had not. Even if the plaintiff thought the Governor-in-Council was acting in malice—and he did not imagine the plaintiff did think so—even then he would go so far as to say that the plaintiff had no remedy in that Court, but only had remedy through an appeal to the Secretary of State or to the King.

Dealing generally with the Legislative powers of the Colony Mr. Sharp pointed out that the foundation of all those powers lay in the words of the Charter giving permission to the Governor, by and with the advice of the Legislative Council, "to make laws for the peace, order and good Government of the Colony." In 1865 doubts had arisen as to the validity of Colonial laws—the same sort of doubts as had been argued before them in that case. In order to remove such doubts an Imperial Act was passed—the Colonial Laws Validity Act. The general effect of that Act was to give the sanction of the Home Parliament to all Colonial Legislation, subject to one exception, which was that the Home Parliament always had power of expressly extending a law to a Colony and the Colony had no power to pass a law counteracting such a measure. When it was argued that a local Ordinance was *ultra vires* because it was repugnant to a law of the Home Parliament it had to be established that such law had been expressly extended to this Colony. That did away with all the arguments that a Colonial Act based on the knowledge of local needs was to be set aside on the ground that it differed from, or was repugnant to, English law, except in the one single case of its being repugnant to an English law expressly extended to the Colony. Mr. Sharp quoted many cases to show that again and again the Courts had refused to listen to any argument that the action of the Colonial Legislature should be restricted on the ground that what such Legislature did seemed unfair or unjust. The answer of the judges was that the local Legislatures understood the conditions. Even if the judges were convinced that the Colonial Legislature had made a mistake it was immaterial. The decision on the question of expediency and policy was given entirely to the Colonial Legislature and no Court of Appeal at Home had any power to review a question of policy. The general position was that subject to the Colonial Laws Validity Act, which they saw validated the Ordinances and subject to the assent of the King, which had now been given to this Deportation Ordinance, there was no limit whatever to the powers of the Legislature to pass any Ordinance which in its opinion was conducive to the "peace, order and good Government of the Colony." If the local Legislature wished to go so far as to pass an Ordinance against one man personally which would deprive him of his property, his civil rights, and even his life, it had the power to do so.

The Chief Justice: Surely that would be outside the words "good government." Mr. Sharp: No. No Court can review the question as to whether it is good government. There was only one body who could say whether it was good or bad, and that was the local Legislature. The question of policy, the question of expediency was not for the Courts. The safeguard, he supposed, in such a case as he had mentioned, would be in the assent of the King, and it was not to be imagined that the King's consent would be obtained to such an Ordinance. Except for the limitations enforced by the assent of the King, by the Charter of the Colony and by the Colonial Laws Validity Act, the powers of the local Legislature were as wide as those of the Home Parliament, which were boundless. It was not within the province of that Court or of any Court to decide whether any particular piece of legislation was well conceived.

The Chief Justice: We have no great difficulty on this branch of the case as to whether the Ordinance is *ultra vires*. We would like you to devote your argument to the other branch of the case—namely, if the Ordinance is not *ultra vires* do its provisions, putting it shortly, shut the door to the general principles of justice as laid down by Common Law?

Mr. Sharp submitted that many of the cases he had quoted dealt with both branches of the claim by the plaintiff.

The Chief Justice: We do not want to stop you because Mr. Pollock has the right to reply, but you are dealing at great length with the cases bearing upon the question of the validity of the Ordinance and our difficulty does not lie in that branch.

The case was then adjourned.

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The Chief Justice: We have no great difficulty on this branch of the case as to whether the Ordinance is *ultra vires*. We would like you to devote your argument to the other branch of the case—namely, if the Ordinance is not *ultra vires* do its provisions, putting it shortly, shut the door to the general principles of justice as laid down by Common Law?

Mr. Sharp submitted that many of the cases he had quoted dealt with both branches of the claim by the plaintiff.

The Chief Justice: We do not want to stop you because Mr. Pollock has the right to reply, but you are dealing at great length with the cases bearing upon the question of the validity of the Ordinance and our difficulty does not lie in that branch.

ly. He presumed that the word judicially used by his learned friend meant that all the concomitants of a trial in those Courts should be present. He submitted that that would be contrary to the express provisions of the Ordinance. On the other hand, taking it that the obligation upon the Governor-in-Council was to act judicially in accordance with the special procedure laid down by the Ordinance, then he submitted that the Governor-in-Council had done that and he did not suppose that their Lordships would listen to any suggested assumption that he had not. Even if the plaintiff thought the Governor-in-Council was acting in malice—and he did not imagine the plaintiff did think so—even then he would go so far as to say that the plaintiff had no remedy in that Court, but only had remedy through an appeal to the Secretary of State or to the King.

Dealing generally with the Legislative powers of the Colony Mr. Sharp pointed out that the foundation of all those powers lay in the words of the Charter giving permission to the Governor, by and with the advice of the Legislative Council, "to make laws for the peace, order and good Government of the Colony." In 1865 doubts had arisen as to the validity of Colonial laws—the same sort of doubts as had been argued before them in that case. In order to remove such doubts an Imperial Act was passed—the Colonial Laws Validity Act. The general effect of that Act was to give the sanction of the Home Parliament to all Colonial Legislation, subject to one exception, which was that the Home Parliament always had power of expressly extending a law to a Colony and the Colony had no power to pass a law counteracting such a measure. When it was argued that a local Ordinance was *ultra vires* because it was repugnant to a law of the Home Parliament it had to be established that such law had been expressly extended to this Colony. That did away with all the arguments that a Colonial Act based on the knowledge of local needs was to be set aside on the ground that it differed from, or was repugnant to, English law, except in the one single case of its being repugnant to an English law expressly extended to the Colony. Mr. Sharp quoted many cases to show that again and again the Courts had refused to listen to any argument that the action of the Colonial Legislature should be restricted on the ground that what such Legislature did seemed unfair or unjust. The answer of the judges was that the local Legislatures understood the conditions. Even if the judges were convinced that the Colonial Legislature had made a mistake it was immaterial. The decision on the question of expediency and policy was given entirely to the Colonial Legislature and no Court of Appeal at Home had any power to review a question of policy. The general position was that subject to the Colonial Laws Validity Act, which they saw validated the Ordinances and subject to the assent of the King, which had now been given to this Deportation Ordinance, there was no limit whatever to the powers of the Legislature to pass any Ordinance which in its opinion was conducive to the "peace, order and good Government of the Colony." If the local Legislature wished to go so far as to pass an Ordinance against one man personally which would deprive him of his property, his civil rights, and even his life, it had the power to do so.

The Chief Justice: Surely that would be outside the words "good government." Mr. Sharp: No. No Court can review the question as to whether it is good government. There was only one body who could say whether it was good or bad, and that was the local Legislature. The question of policy, the question of expediency was not for the Courts. The safeguard, he supposed, in such a case as he had mentioned, would be in the assent of the King, and it was not to be imagined that the King's consent would be obtained to such an Ordinance. Except for the limitations enforced by the assent of the King, by the Charter of the Colony and by the Colonial Laws Validity Act, the powers of the local Legislature were as wide as those of the Home Parliament, which were boundless. It was not within the province of that Court or of any Court to decide whether any particular piece of legislation was well conceived.

The Chief Justice: We have no great difficulty on this branch of the case as to whether the Ordinance is *ultra vires*. We would like you to devote your argument to the other branch of the case—namely, if the Ordinance is not *ultra vires* do its provisions, putting it shortly, shut the door to the general principles of justice as laid down by Common Law?

Mr. Sharp submitted that many of the cases he had quoted dealt with both branches of the claim by the plaintiff.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY. THE WANCHAI MURDER.

A Javanese was charged, on remand, with the murder of another Javanese at Wanchai.

On the application of Inspector Sim, Mr. Dyer Ball remanded the case till to-day.

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING.

Two Chinese young men were charged, on remand, with kidnapping a little boy from the custody of his parents, who live in a village near Canton.

Sergeant Murphy applied for a further remand for the purpose of collecting evidence.

Mr. J. R. Wood accordingly remanded the case till Thursday.

CANDID CONFESSION.

A Chinese boy pleaded guilty to stealing an oil can from a Japanese steamer in Harbour.

Inspector Gordon said the defendant was on board the steamer apparently without any excuse and was later noticed leaving the Kowloon Godown Company's gates with the can wrapped in paper. There were over a dozen such cans on board waiting to be repaired.

Defendant admitted that he took the can for his own use, and that he had been to jail previously for three weeks.

Mr. J. R. Wood sentenced defendant to six weeks' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

A Chinese was charged with cruelty to animals.

Sergeant Thomas, of the Police Reserve, said he saw defendant on board the s.s. *Fatshan* carrying two small baskets each containing seven cats, which were obviously suffering from overcrowding.

Defendant pleaded guilty, stating that he was taking the cats to Canton for a friend.

Mr. Dyer Ball gave defendant a severe warning, remarking that he was sorry the law did not allow him to treat defendant in the same manner as he had treated poor dumb animals. He fined him \$25.

"A CRIMINAL FAMILY."

A Chinese youth was charged with stealing a lady's coat from a theatre and with illegally pawning it.

Inspector Grant said defendant had three previous convictions against him. He had three brothers who were bad characters, and the family, generally, were a criminal one. They had not been previously banished, being Hongkong-born, but application for an order of banishment would shortly be made.

Mr. Dyer Ball sentenced defendant to six months' hard labour on the first charge, and to fourteen days' on the second charge, the sentences to run concurrently.

TRAVELLING ON THE TRAMS WITHOUT PAYMENT.

Two Chinese were charged with travelling on the tram-cars without paying fares and also with assaulting the ticket inspector.

It was stated that defendants, when asked for their fares, replied that they were tramway employees and were entitled to travel free. When the ticket inspector demanded fares of them they assaulted him.

Defendants pleaded guilty to not paying the fares, but denied assaulting the inspector.

Mr. Dyer Ball fined each defendant \$10, with the alternative of ten days' hard labour.

FIGHT IN CELLS.

A Chinese woman pleaded guilty to stealing a pair of gold-mounted bangles and a pair of gold rings, valued at \$42, from another Chinese woman.

Inspector Gordon said complainant was employed by him as wash amah and lived in the Police quarters. On Saturday afternoon she was visited by defendant, who was a friend of hers. Complainant, however, was too busy to attend to defendant, who went up to the complainant's quarters. Later in the evening complainant found that her jewelry, which she had purchased out of her hard-earned savings since she came to Hongkong, had been stolen. At first it was suspected that one of the servants in the house had committed the theft, but a signalman stationed on the roof of the Kowloon Police Station informed complainant that he saw defendant take the articles away. A search was made and defendant was arrested.

At first she denied the theft, but later admitted that she committed it in collusion with two other women, who were subsequently arrested and brought to the Kowloon Police Station. When the nature of the charge was read out to them they commenced an assault on their accuser, with the result that all three of them were locked up in the cell. All the jewellery, except two gold rings, was recovered.

Defendant said she was coerced into committing the robbery by the other two women.

Mr. J. R. Wood sentenced defendant to three months' hard labour.

The two other Chinese women were next charged with receiving stolen property. Defendants accused each other.

Mr. J. R. Wood discharged the second defendant, who seemed to have been the tool of the first defendant. The latter was remanded for further inquiries.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

TELEPHONE 1741.

— 0 : —

JUST RECEIVED:

NEW

DESIGNS

IN

BABY CARRIAGES

HIGH-CLASS

COACH FINISH

IN

EFFECTIVE COLOURS.

PRICES REASONABLE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

18

ANDERSEN, MEYER & CO.,

LIMITED.

Missions Building, CANTON.

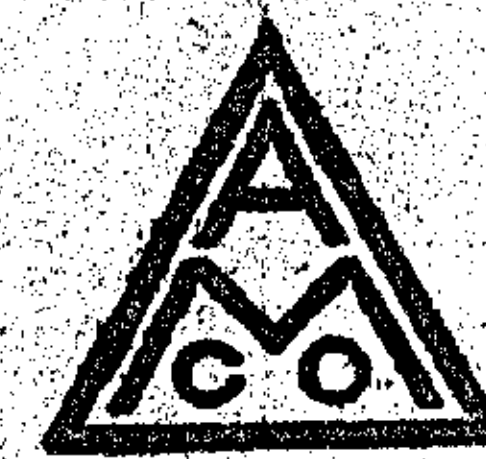
Hotel Mansions, HONGKONG.

Agents for
PALM OLIVE.

Soap,

Shaving Stick,

Tollet Powder,



Shampoo,

Face Cream,

Talcum Powder.

SPECIAL ADVERTISING ALLOWANCE GIVEN.

1885

Wm. Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

"ATLAS" REGD.

SHIRTS AND PYJAMAS

WEAR

AND

DYE

GUARANTEED.



With Stiff
or Soft
Double Cuff.



This High-Class make is Better-Made, Better-Materials and Better-Cut—thus ensuring perfect comfort—than other makes.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-MORROW.

6.15 p.m.—"From the Mountains to the Sea" at the Victoria Theatre (in aid of Italian War Charities).

Saturday, 4th May:—
Noon—A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., General Meeting, at the Hongkong Hotel.

Monday, 6th May:—
Noon—Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting.

Saturday, 11th May:—

Noon—Hongkong Jockey Club Half-Yearly Meeting.

Noon—Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd., General Meeting.

Tuesday, 14th May:—
3 p.m.—Auction of Valuable Leasehold Property at Sales Room, by Mr. Geo. P. Lamert.

Friday, 17th May:—
Noon—Canton Insurance Office, Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TENNIS TOURNAMENT

Open Championship Singles

F. E. JOSELAND

V.

M. K. LO.

TO-DAY, AT 4.30 P.M.

ON

WAR CHARITIES COURT.

P. M. HODGSON,

Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 29th April, 1918. [1950]

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE,
LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the undersigned on FRIDAY, the 17th May, 1918, at Noon.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 3rd May to the 17th May, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 29th April, 1918. [1948]

FOR SALE.

\$50 and \$100 PEARL EARRINGS;
\$750, \$950 and \$3,000
PEARL, THREAD-NECKLACE, REAL
RUSSIAN PEARLS.

Apply from 12-2 and 4-7 p.m., Lieut. SNALSKI, of Russian Navy, Room 66, KING EDWARD HOTEL.

[1949]

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that owing to the winding up of our business we have today instructed our Solicitor, Mr. A. D'ALMAIDA & Co., to collect all outstanding debts due to us. Our customers are therefore requested to kindly pay their accounts to Mr. A. D'ALMAIDA & Co., of Old Supreme Court Building, Hongkong, as soon as possible, and his receipt for same shall be a valid discharge.

Hongkong, 29th day of April, 1918.

THE SUI LUNG FIRM,
Tailors, Drapers and Outfitters,
No. 12, Wellington Street.

[1945]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF
CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

FROM this date and during the Absence of the Undersigned from the Colony, Mr. C. H. P. HAY will perform the duties of the General Manager of the Society.

By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.

Hongkong, 27th April, 1918. [1937]

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

FROM this date and during the Absence of the Undersigned from the Colony, Mr. C. H. P. HAY will perform the duties of the General Manager of the Company.

By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.

Hongkong, 27th April, 1918. [1933]

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

FROM this date and during the Absence of the Undersigned from the Colony, Mr. C. H. P. HAY will perform the duties of the General Manager of the Company.

By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.

Hongkong, 27th April, 1918. [1939]

G. B.

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 3 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or Identification papers.

All persons who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION or PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

[1918]

AGENT WANTED.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.—A MANUFACTURER AND SELLERS OF Dyed, White, Printed and Coloured Cotton Piece Goods want an Agent in HONGKONG on Commission. Applicants will be treated as strictly confidential.

"J 217,"
c/o W. H. SMITH & SON,
Advertising Agents,
Blackfriars, Manchester, England.

[1941]

WAI KEE.

FLAG & SAILMAKER.

No. 129, Des Vaux Road Central,
Top Floor,

HONGKONG.

Telephone No. 1833.

[1887]

INTIMATIONS

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company (since its registration) will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 4th May, 1918, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers together with a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1917.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 30th day of April, to MONDAY, the 6th day of May, 1918, both days inclusive, during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 24th April, 1918. [1931]

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Roder Street, Victoria, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 6th day of May, 1918, at 12 o'clock Noon, when the sub-annexed resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 16th day of April, 1918, will be submitted for Confirmation of Special Resolutions:

(1) That it is expedient to effect an amalgamation of this Company with the Dairy Farm Company, Limited, and that with a view thereto this Company be wound up voluntarily and that Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Limited, be and they are hereby appointed Liquidators for the purpose of such winding up.

(2) That the conditional Agreement submitted to the meeting for the amalgamation of this Company with the Dairy Farm Company, Limited, upon the terms (inter alia) of the acquisition by that Company of the complete undertaking, business, goodwill and property of this Company in return for the issue to this Company of 32,000 shares of the Dairy Farm Company, Limited, of the nominal value of \$7.50 each credited as fully paid up (being eight shares of \$7.50 each of that Company for each share of \$25 each of this Company) and of the issue by the Dairy Farm Company, Limited, to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Limited, the General Managers of this Company (upon their entering into restrictive covenants which have been agreed upon and by way of bonus as compensation for their loss of office as General Managers of this Company) of 3,000 shares of the Dairy Farm Company, Limited, of the nominal value of \$7.50 each credited as fully paid up be and the same is hereby approved and that the Liquidators be and they are hereby authorised pursuant to Section 195 of the Companies Ordinance, 1911 to adopt the said Agreement and carry the same into effect with such (if any) modification either before or after the execution thereof as the said Liquidators may think expedient.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 10th May, 1918, both days inclusive.

Dated the 16th day of April, 1918.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.

[1901]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING of Members advertised to be held on SATURDAY, the 27th April, is unavoidably postponed until SATURDAY, the 11th May, 1918, at 12 o'clock Noon, at the Office of the Jockey Club, on the Ground Floor of the Hongkong Club Annex, Chater Road.

By Order,
T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 23rd April, 1918. [1899]

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC
CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Company's Offices, St. George's Building, on SATURDAY, the 11th May, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of presenting a Statement of Accounts to 28th February, 1918, electing Directors and Auditors.

TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 12 o'clock Noon April 27th to 12 o'clock Noon May 11th inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 26th April, 1918. [1940]

NOTICE.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF
CANTON, LTD.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 261 for 36 Shares Nos. 1419 to 1445 standing in the books of the Society in the name of FRANKCO DE PAULA CEMERANO late of Wimbledon, Middlesex, England, has been declared LOST and if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming another Certificate for the said Shares will be issued by the Society and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.

Hongkong, 10th April, 1918. [1879]

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

APPLICATION has been made to the Directors of this Company to issue to WALTER DOUGLAS GRAHAM of Hongkong (deceased) a duplicate Certificate or Certificates in lieu thereof upon the statement that the Original Certificate No. 1909 for Shares numbered 28775/28884 and dated 11th January, 1909, has been LOST or DESTROYED. AND NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that if within 30 days from the date hereof no claims or representation in respect of such Original Certificate is made to the Directors they will proceed to deal with such application for a Certificate.

M. MANUK,
Secretary.

Dated 4th day of April, 1918. [1860]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG GOVERNMENT 6%
WAR LOAN OF 1910.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that COUPON No. 3 is payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Hongkong, on 1st May, 1918.

A. M. THOMSON,
Colonial Treasurer.

Hongkong, 25th April, 1918. [1930]

THE TOMBOLA.

THE DRAWERS OF PRIZES can obtain same on presentation of their tickets at the TOMBOLA STORE, Queen's Road next door to the Astor House Hotel, between the hours of 10 A.M. - 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. - 5 P.M. from the 23rd to the 30th April, at Noon, after which all Unclaimed Prizes will be disposed of by PUBLIC AUCTION for the benefit of War Charities.

[1911]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,
the 14th day of May, 1918, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at his Sales Room in Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong,

THE VERY VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY,

situate in Barker Road, at The Peak, and comprising those pieces or parcels of ground registered in the Land Office as RURAL BUILDING LOT NUMBER 70 and GARDEN LOT NUMBER 74 together with the attractive residential house thereon known as

"TUSCULUM,"
and garden tennis court thereto attached, IN ONE LOT.

Rural Building Lot No. 70 contains an area of 29,790 square feet and is held under a Crown Lease for 75 years.

Garden Lot No. 24 contains an area of 7,800 square feet and is held under a Crown Lease for 21 years.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to
Messrs. DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARRISON
1, Des Vaux Road, Central,
Vendors' Solicitors,
or to
Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT,
The Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 22nd April, 1918. [1929]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.
RESIDENTIAL FLAT in Prince's Building.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

1875

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry. Four very desirable SHOPS, situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.

For rent and other particulars apply to—
THE MANAGER,
Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.,
40, Connaught Road Central.

[900]

TO LET.

HOUSES on Shameson, Canton.

LUSTLEIGH, 67, THE PEAK.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

[23]

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings.

[1029]

FOR SALE.

"GALILEO," 108, THE PEAK, SIX ROOMS.

Apply to—
C. H. GALE,
P.W.D.

[1831]

FOR SALE.

ON MOUNT PARISH, WANCHAI, a well-built Four-Roomed House with Garden, Electric Light, Gas and Telephone installed. Apply to—

D. V. STEVENSON,
Messrs. DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARRISON.

[1942]

WANTED.

WANTED by a European Firm in India an EXPERT European, Chinese or American, who has a thorough practical experience in the manufacture of gun from Hide cuttings and bones. Good salary to a reliable man. Apply in the first instance with copies of testimonials.

MANAGER,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.

[1927]

WANTED.

STENOGRAPHER, Male or Female. State experience, salary required and references. Apply—
Box No. 100
Care of "Daily Press" Office.

[1917]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S
FORMAZONE

(REGISTERED).

A Refreshing, Invigorating and

Palatable Drink.

Particularly suited for Tennis,

Shooting and Bathing

Parties.

PENTS \$1.20 PER DOZ.

SPLITS 70 CTS.

A. S. WATSON &
CO., LTD.,

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

TEL. 438.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 30th April, 1918

THE SINO-JAPANESE
NEGOTIATIONS.

FOR some weeks the political outlook of China has been overcast by the Japanese cloud. The secrecy observed in connection with the negotiations which were known to be proceeding between the Japanese and Chinese Governments filled the people and Press with apprehension. At the outset the "conversations" were conducted by General CHEN YUN-PENG, on behalf of the Chinese Government, and Colonel SATO, on behalf of the Japanese. The Foreign Office was completely ignored. Public resentment and suspicion may have been responsible for the change, but whatever the explanation, the fact remains that the negotiations were taken out of the hands of the Chinese General and transferred to the Waichiao, which is the proper authority. Neither this nor the statements made by the Government, however, sufficed to allay anxiety. The only assurance given until this week-end was that there was nothing in the negotiations affecting the sovereignty of China. The truth of this, it was felt, might depend upon the point of view.

According to the message cabled to us on Sunday by our Peking Correspondent, the Chinese Government has now announced that the negotiations relate solely to the possible need for joint military measures for the preservation of the peace of the Far East in view of Austro-German activities in Siberia. Naturally, any military action to be effective must be efficient, and to be efficient there must be Japanese control. That goes without saying. The Chinese cannot argue against that, but nevertheless, they might interpose objections against the pretensions that this supervision or control should be extended to the establishment of a national system of police under the Japanese, that the control of the national finances should be in Japanese hands, that

Japanese should be accorded additional rights in Mongolia, that the output of the iron mines of the country should be assigned to Japan, not to speak of several other concessions of a like monopolistic nature. The Chinese might very well oppose such concessions, but any arguments that might be advanced on patriotic grounds are vitiated by the fact that the Chinese themselves have failed to take advantage of their opportunities, and, having disappointed the world's expectations in this respect, it need not occasion surprise if the world should give a tacit, if not an expressed, assent to the organisation of China's resources by the Japanese in order to meet world needs, which have become exceedingly acute.

Such is the only sane view to take of the situation. The Chinese have signally failed in self-government, since the republican experiment was initiated. Disorder has followed upon disorder, and while it is true that the Northern forces are in a stronger position militarily than the Southern forces and may be expected to achieve a favourable decision in time, there is no guarantee that conditions will be improved as a consequence. The present leaders of China are men of little capacity. Their methods of Statecraft are faulty and inept, and are not consonant with modern thought in China. Again, China is in dire need of money. The only source from which accommodation can come at the moment is Japan, and it is not to be expected that advances will be made without adequate security, while that security, be it the land tax or any other source of revenue, may, under the conditions existing in the country, have to be protected by those directly interested in it. In these circumstances a very good case for foreign supervision is established. The only criticism that could be levelled against such an arrangement, if it were to be made, would depend upon the Japanese themselves. If they were to carry out the obligations thus undertaken in a spirit of fairness to the Chinese and to the Allies nothing could be urged against them.

Lady May will distribute the prizes to the pupils of the Peak School at the Peak Club this afternoon at 4.30 o'clock.

Holders of winning numbers in the Tombola are requested to take their numbers to the Tombola store not later than noon to-day.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending 15th April amounted to 61,316 tons and the sales to 45,182 tons.

The thirty-seventh meeting of shareholders in the Canton Insurance Office, Limited, will be held at the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., on Friday, May 17th.

The Honorary Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals acknowledges with thanks the following contributions to the funds of the Hospitals:—Sir Robert Ho Tung, \$100; Messrs. Lo & Lo, \$20.

During the 24 hours of Saturday six cases of cerebro-spinal fever were notified in the Colony. There were four deaths. All those attacked were Chinese. The total number of cases for the week ended on Saturday was 59 and the total number of deaths 45.

As there are indications of the prevalence of small-pox in Formosa, the authorities have decided, as a preventive measure, to enforce vaccination. Consequently, those wishing to enter that island are advised to get vaccinated before embarkation, unless they were vaccinated last year, and to provide themselves with a certificate.

Lady May has received the following telegram from the Viscountess Northcliffe, G.C.B.E.:—"The Red Cross and the Order of St. John have decided to make an appeal for pearls to form an historic Red Cross necklace to be sold, when completed, for the benefit of the sick and wounded. We very much hope that you will help us by collecting pearls and in making this known. Her Majesty The Queen, Queen Alexandra, and H.R.H. Princess Victoria have already given beautiful pearls. A sympathetic response from Hongkong is hoped for. H.R.H. Princess Victoria is our President.—Mary Northcliffe."

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PREMIER'S RETURN TO PEKING.

PEKING, April 28th.
The Premier returned to Peking this evening and was accorded a reception at the railway station by the military members of the Cabinet.

CHINESE EASTERN RAILWAY.

The Chinese Eastern Railway having severed connection with Petrograd, a new board of directors was elected in Peking, yesterday, General Horvath becoming acting vice-President and general manager. Ko Chung-hai had been previously appointed president by the Chinese Government. This election enables the railway administration to deal with local problems.

KIANGSI TROOPS ENTER KWANGTUNG.

It is reported that Kiangsi troops have defeated the Southern forces and entered Kwangtung.

[THROUGH BRITISH AGENCY.]

BRIGANDAGE IN THE NORTH.

SHANGHAI, April 29th.
Two hundred brigands held up a train between Haichowfu and Knifeng. They shot dead three and wounded 14 passengers.

They plundered \$40,000 in money and goods.

Since early in March brigands have captured five foreigners. All have been released except an American engineer, named Kyle.

Innumerable country towns and villages in northern Kiangsu, Shantung, and Honan have been sacked.

SMUGGLING OPIUM INTO SHANGHAI.

LONDON, April 29th.

In the House of Commons, replying to Sir S. Collins regarding the opium smuggled into Shanghai from London in October and November of last year, Mr. Balfour stated that Privy Council licences were granted for a consignment of water-softener and soft-soap, in which the opium was concealed. There was no reason to doubt the truth of the statements made on the relative shipping documents, and a customs examination had not suggested any suspicions.

ELECTION-DAY AT MACAO.

DR. A. P. DE LELLO CHOSEN AS DEPUTY.

PROTEST AGAINST HIS RETURN.

The election of a Deputy and Senator for Macao to the Lisbon Parliament, in which the keenest interest has been evinced for some time past, took place on Sunday, and, as a result, Dr. A. P. de Lello was returned as Deputy by a majority of nearly three to one. The other candidates were Dr. Fernando Cabral (Lisbon), and Capt. Velinho Correa. The former, whose name was only put forward a week or two ago, secured the second largest number of votes. The struggle was between two dominant factions in the Colony's life—the military and the civilian. There were rumours of strong influence being brought to bear in official circles, apparently on orders from Portugal, in favour of one of the candidates.

The polling took place at the Leal Senado. Outside, bands were playing lively marches and the populace were shouting themselves hoarse, calling out the name of their favoured candidate. As the voters entered the hall they were carefully searched for arms, etc., as it was feared that trouble might follow the election of an unpopular candidate. The announcement that Dr. Lello had been elected Deputy was followed by a general tumult. Protests were made against Dr. Lello's return, alleging that as he was a Government servant he was not eligible. These protests, however, were met by the production of a cablegram from Lisbon to the effect that Dr. Lello was eligible as a candidate. A feeling of resentment prevailed, but it is surprising, if Dr. Lello was unpopular, that he obtained such a large majority of votes.

In all, 350 votes were cast, but five of these were spoiled. The figures were—
Dr. A. P. Lello 224
Dr. F. Cabral 80
Capt. Velinho Correa 50
The counting of the votes for the election of a Senator was postponed until the following day, the safe containing the voting urns being guarded overnight by twelve armed men.

THE WAR.

THE STRUGGLE IN FLANDERS. FRENCH SITUATION IMPROVING.

THE GERMAN-DUTCH QUESTION. SITUATION RATHER IMPROVED.

HIS MAJESTY'S MESSAGE TO INDIA.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITISH FRONT.

CANADIANS' ACTIVITY.

London, April 28th.
10.20 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters reports:—The Canadians, who have been expressing their dissatisfaction at the inactivity last evening, vented this feeling by stirring up the enemy opposite Lens.

In the course of three raids they killed a very large number, who stoutly resisted, and captured 80 prisoners.

We captured four machine-guns and a bomb-thrower.

There is no appreciable change in the situation this afternoon on the Ypres-Comines Canal.

EARLIER CABLES.

GENERAL WARFARE.

London, April 27th.
10.10 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The enemy captured a post in the neighbourhood of Festubert.

Our machine-gun and rifle fire broke up a local attack westward of Merville. The enemy did not reach our trenches.

Our artillery effectively engaged infantry assembling eastward of Villers-Bretonneux.

A mist interfered with flying. Our infantry brought down two low-fliers.

THIRD ARMY CORPS CONGRATULATED.

The Press Bureau announces that Sir Douglas Haig has congratulated the Third Army Corps Commander and troops on the successful and important operations at Villers-Bretonneux.

ENEMY DRIVEN FROM VOORMEEZEE.

London, April 28th.
12.45 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The enemy captured Voormezele last evening, but our counter-attack early in the night drove him out. He again attacked later in the same locality.

There was local fighting which lasted all night, on both sides of the Ypres-Comines Canal.

We raided southward of Gavrelle and in the Lens and Hill 70 sectors, capturing 50 prisoners and four machine-guns and a trench mortar.

We repulsed an attempted raid northward of Baillieux.

There was reciprocal artillery firing on the battlefronts.

GERMANY'S WASTAGE.

London, April 28th.
4.50 a.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters, telegraphing on Saturday evening, stated:—It is useless to attempt to minimise the tactical importance of the German capture of Mount Kemmel, but it has brought the enemy plans to divide the British and French armies no further towards realisation.

Our brilliant victory at Villers-Bretonneux defeated an attempt to capture Amiens, hence the past week was not so bad for us on the balance.

The side which is willing to ruthlessly sacrifice men is bound to achieve local successes, but the argument that the sacrifice is worth while cannot be sustained. When General Nogi reduced Port Arthur military critics said it had been in terms of life which no Western General would have dared to face. The German High Command obviously

ridicules this view. It strews the slopes of Kemmel with grey corpses as thick as "the leaves of Vallambrosa," and points triumphantly to the comparative handful of survivors who reached the top. We adhere to the belief that the attrition by such tactics must hasten the issue in our favour.

There is an encouraging air of calm confidence in responsible quarters.

It is reported that General Ludendorff has urgently asked for the entire Austrian Army. This is a most convincing commentary on the German wastage.

GERMAN REPORTS.

London, April 27th.
11.35 p.m.

A wireless German official report states:—We reached the southern border of Voormezele.

British and French attempts to recapture Mount Kemmel broke down heavily.

Strong French attacks were often repeated against Hangard Wood and northward of Luce Brook, but they failed.

London, April 28th.

A wireless German official report issued on the evening of 27th instant states:—The English have abandoned further parts of Flanders.

We reached a line south-westward of Langemark-Verlorenhoek-Hooge Zillebeke.

LATEST CABLES.

FRENCH FRONT. SITUATION IMPROVING.

Paris, April 28th.

A semi-official statement confirms that the French have now extended their front northward as far as Villers-Bretonneux, and says that the situation is re-established in the South, while it is improving hourly in the North.

SUCCESSFUL RAIDS.

Paris, April 28th.

A communiqué states:—There was violent artillery firing at night-time north of the Avre, between Lassigny and Noyon.

We carried out two successful raids north of Chemin-des-Dames, capturing 25 prisoners.

We repulsed attempts, preceded by lively bombardments, north-west of Rhiems, in the sectors of St. Mihiel, Luneville and Bois-le-Prete, and took prisoners.

FRENCH PREMIER BRINGS FEELING OF CONFIDENCE.

Paris, April 28th.

M. Clemenceau has returned from the Front. He said that he has brought back a feeling of profound confidence and reassurance.

During the recent visit to the Front, M. Clemenceau usefully conferred with Lord Milner.

EARLIER CABLES.

NO INFANTRY ACTION.

Paris, April 28th.

A communiqué states:—There was no infantry action to-day. Artillery firing continued lively south of the Somme and on both sides of the Avre.

There was a violent bombardment in the region of Laffaux and on the Caurieres-Chambettes front.

Naval Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

INTER-ALLIED NAVAL COUNCIL.

Paris, April 28th.

The Inter-Allied Naval Council terminated with voting an address of admiration to the British Navy for its magnificent coolness and courage in the attacks at Ostend and Zeebrugge.

THE BELGIAN COAST OPERATIONS. OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST.

London, April 28th.

The Admiralty announce:—The casualties in the Belgian Coast operations were:—Officers, 16 killed, three died of wounds, two missing and 29 wounded. Men, 144 killed, 25 died of wounds, 14 missing and 355 wounded.

LATEST CABLES.

GERMAN PRAISE.

The German papers reflect the deep impression in Germany made by the Zeebrugge raid.

The *Hamburger Nachrichten* and *Taegliche Rundschau*, and Count Reventlow in the *Tages Zeitung* praise the great skill and extraordinary bravery of the British, though they follow the official reports, representing that the attack was a failure. All assume that the attack will be repeated on a greater scale.

The Near East.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

OPERATIONS IN PALESTINE.

AN "ARMISTICE" EXPLAINED.

London, April 27th.

The War Office announces that the Turkish official report of April 19th stated that upon a request by the English two hours' armistice was arranged to give the English an opportunity to bury their large number of dead.

The War Office adds that this statement gives the impression that heavy British losses were incurred in an unsuccessful operation, which is incorrect. The facts are as follows:—After stubborn fighting in the vicinity of Beirakin, when the enemy was driven off with heavy losses, a local arrangement, not in the nature of an armistice, was made between a German officer and the British Red Cross for the collection of wounded, the enemy having previously fired upon our parties, causing a mutual abandonment of the collection of wounded and dead.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

AFFAIRS IN AUSTRALIA.

RECRUITING IMPROVING.

Melbourne, April 28th.

Recruiting has improved in all the States of the Commonwealth.

WAR LOAN.

Mr. Watt, Treasurer, announced that the War Loan subscriptions total: over £42,000,000.

TRADE IN SOUTH PACIFIC.

The Inter-State Commission's report upon British and Australian trade in the South Pacific says that the island trade is growing and the white population is steadily increasing. Restrictions on foreign ships trading between the Pacific and Australia are suggested in order to protect the British from competition.

BRAZIL ESTABLISHING CONSULATES.

Rio de Janeiro, April 28th.

A decree has been issued making the Consulate at Yokohama a second-class Consulate-General, and establishing consulates at a number of places, including Shanghai, Calcutta, Cape Town, and Sydney, also Vice-Consulates de carrière at Dakar, Kobe, Bombay, and Vladivostok, also creating a Consular Inspection Corps and amplifying the functions of consuls, with the object of developing foreign trade and creating new outlets for Brazilian products.

FRANCE'S LARGEST CARGO- STEAMER LAUNCHED.

Dunkirk, April 28th.

The 19,000 ton cargo-steamer, the biggest French merchantman, was successfully launched, despite the Germans laying mines on her course, also attempting to stop her construction by air raids and long-range bombardment.

ANGLO-SPANISH COTTON AGREEMENT.

London, April 28th.

Regarding the Anglo-Spanish cotton agreement, there is, apparently, a misunderstanding. Inquiries are being made for the purpose of elucidating the matter.

KING'S MESSAGE TO VICEROY OF INDIA.

London, April 28th.

The Press Bureau announces that His Majesty the King has despatched the following message to the Viceroy of India for communication to the War Conference at Delhi on Saturday:—

"I learn with deep satisfaction, that in response to the Viceroy's invitation ruling Princes, Chiefs and Representatives of the Provincial Governments and leaders of all sections of the community, European and Indian, are meeting to reaffirm the abiding loyalty of my Indian people and their resolute will to prosecute to the utmost of their ability and full limit of their resources, in association with the rest of my Empire, in the war which our enemy wantonly provoked and is ruthlessly waging against the freedom of the World. I rejoice to know that a fuller utilisation of India's manpower will be the Conference's first care. The Empire's need is India's opportunity, and recent events have made the struggle on the Western Front more bitter and more sustained. The position in the East is menaced by disturbances in Asia instigated by the enemy. It is of ever-increasing importance that the operations of my Armies in Egypt, Palestine, and Mesopotamia should be largely sustained from India. I look confidently to the Conference to promote a spirit of unity, concentration of purpose and activity and cheerful acceptance of sacrifice, without which no high object and no lasting victory can be achieved."

SUPERVISION OF FOREIGNERS.

The Hague, April 28th.

A bill has been introduced providing for a more stringent supervision of foreigners resident in Holland.

THE LIMBURG RAILWAY.

Amsterdam, April 28th.

The *Vaderland* states that whilst it has been agreed to re-open the Limburg Railway, there is still some difference of opinion regarding the nature and extent of transport by railway and waterways.

EARLIER CABLES.

SITUATION SLIGHTLY IMPROVED.

Amsterdam, April 28th.

Reports from The Hague indicate that the situation between Holland and Germany was slightly improved on Saturday, though the latter, apparently, adheres to her attitude regarding the question of the transport of sand and gravel.

Articles in the Dutch papers generally urge the maintenance of a resolute neutrality.

The *Telegraaf* says that if Holland is about to be threatened with the fate of Belgium, the Government can feel assured that the nation will rally round it in her hour of danger with the motto, "They shall not pass."

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

COUNTER-REVOLUTION.

Copenhagen, April 28th.

It is reported that a counter-revolution has broken out in Petrograd.

The *Stockholm Aftonbladet* says it is reported also that the Grand Duke Alexei Nikolaievitch has been proclaimed Emperor, and the Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch the Regent.

AUSTRIAN ARCHBISHOP TO BE PROSECUTED.

London, April 28th.

A telegram from Vienna says that Archbishop Loebach will be ecclesiastically prosecuted for heading the southern Slav political movement and with treasonable aims.

AUSTRIA'S FOREIGN POLICY

London, April 28th.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung's* Correspondent at Vienna says the strong movement of German parties against the Emperor continues. Parliament will be asked to pass resolutions that Austrian foreign policy must be based on the German Alliance.

LICHNOWSKY TO BE PROSECUTED.

Amsterdam, April 28th.

The Berlin Prussian Upper House has sanctioned the First District Court of Berlin to criminally prosecute Prince Lichnowsky for communicating his memorandum to friends.

BYE-ELECTION.

PEACE CANDIDATE REJECTED.

London, April 28th.

The bye-election at Reigley resulted as follows:—Liberal-Unionists, Mr. Somervell, 4,873 votes; Labourite, Mr. Bland, 234 votes.

Mr. Bland advocated peace by negotiation.

OBITUARY.

London, April 28th.

The deaths are announced of Mr. William Hoey, lecturer on Hindustani at Oxford University, and of Major-General J. S. Barker.

NERVOUSNESS AND DEPRESSION IN GERMANY. ENDEAVOUR TO RESTORE LOST CONFIDENCE.

Amsterdam, April 28th.

There is extraordinary nervousness and depression in Germany owing to the losses in the Western offensive, which are revealed remarkably frankly in an article by Captain von Salzmann in the *Vossische Zeitung*, in which he endeavours to restore the lost confidence of the Germans by emphasising the importance of the capture of Kemmel Hill.

Captain von Salzmann enumerates a few of the series of rumours now current in Germany. All these stories are prefaced by the remark, "In the Reichstag it is said," and they proceed to say, "Our losses have been enormous. The offensive in the West has arrived at a deadlock. The enemy is much stronger than the Supreme Army Command assumed. We are unable to continue the offensive owing to lack of horses. The whole region before Ypres is a great lake, and, therefore, is impassable. The whole country between our Amiens front and Paris is mined, and would be blown up."

Capt. von Salzmann continues:—The people have begun to lose their nerve. Replying in the Reichstag, the War Minister said something like this:—"It goes without saying that there are big losses in such a struggle. The losses on one part of the front are very heavy. Two-thirds of the Company leaders of many regiments have fallen." It is said that a certain Deputy thereupon told his electors in a North German town that "the War Minister has openly declared that our losses are so heavy that the offensive must be abandoned."

REACTION AGAINST MILITARISTS.

The Catholic *Tud.* correspondent in Germany says, "It will depend upon the course of events how far the reaction against the increased power of the militarists makes itself felt. As the extent of the huge sacrifices in the West becomes known they will evoke everywhere fresh disquiet and distrust, which will even be manifested in the newspapers and offices and in the energetic participation of the Americans in the war falsifies the Government's prophecy that sub-marine would prevent the transport of American troops and war-material to France, this disappointment will assume a sharper form."

The *Cologne Gazette* says that General Wrisberg, speaking in a Committee in the Reichstag, referred to the rumours that the War Minister had admitted at the secret sitting of the Committee the unusually high losses in the Western offensive. General Wrisberg denied that such a statement was ever made.

The Socialists afterwards complained against calling up Socialist clerics for field service.

It is said that the threat to send Socialists to the trenches is now general, and that the granting of furlough is again made dependent upon the soldiers subscribing to the War Loan.

Herr Kreth (Conservative) admitted that the Army of Alsace-Lorraine had been exceptionally treated. He said this was due to numerous desertions.

MR. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN.

CONNECTION WITH MESOPOTAMIA RECALLED.

London, April 28th.

In a letter to the *Times*, Lord George Hamilton protests against the attacks being made upon Mr. Austen Chamberlain in connection with the Mesopotamia affair. He emphasises that Mr. Chamberlain had only been a few months in office and had not initiated the expedition.

He sanctioned the advance on Baghdad, upon the advice of his military experts, and took full responsibility for the failure of the advance, and by resigning office summarily he had brushed aside the insidious suggestions of prominent politicians that he was only technically responsible.

Lord George Hamilton says that Mr. Chamberlain as a witness greatly pressed the Commission by his breadth of view and fearless acceptance of responsibility. He left the Commission room a bigger Cabinet man than when he entered it. The War Cabinet has many questions to settle arising directly from the war, but which in their character and consequences are more civil than military and more political than strategical.

Lord George Hamilton is glad to think that Mr. Chamberlain's ability, experience and courage are to be utilised in dealing with this class of problem.

MILITARY MEDAL TO INDIAN

London, April 28th.

The *Gazette* announces that the Military Medal has been awarded to Nalk Tik Khan, Hongkong-Singapore Battalion Royal Garrison Artillery.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, April 28th.

The silver market is quiet.

The silver market is steady.

WEEKLY REPORT.

Messrs. Samuel, Montagu's report states:—The price has now reached a point at which silver costing one dollar per fine ounce in America can be supplied to this market at a reasonable profit, including insurance, carriage, etc. Unless something unexpected happens, it is probable future movements will be on a very limited scale.

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CALLING THINGS BY THEIR RIGHT NAMES.

(by JONATHAN DIN.)

Did you ever think what a reformation would be worked in the world if we only called a spade a spade instead of referring to it in vague terms as an agricultural implement?

And especially would there be a great and permanent improvement wrought in our own characters if we only had the courage to tag our little weaknesses with their proper appellations instead of camouflaging them under a fancy and romantic-sounding brand.

Take nerves, for instance. The crimes against the peace and happiness of other people that have been committed in the name of nerves are countless thousands. Whenever you see a man who is ill-mannered, uncontrolled child who howls, kicks, bites and screams if it is crossed and who is a little pest to have about, its mother says, "that poor dear little Johnnie is so nervous that he can't keep still, and must have whatever he wants."

Whenever you see a woman who is irritable as a soreheaded bear, and who lashes out at everybody around her with a bitter tongue, and who flies into terrible rages if anyone dares to differ with her or her tyrannical will is thwarted in any way and whose husband and children go in fear and trembling lest they provoke one of her nervous outbursts, you will find that she talks loud and long about her poor nerves and assumes the air of a suffering martyr.

If such people only faced the music and called their nerves by the right name—temper—there would be some chance for them to reform themselves. A woman gossips her nerves and thinks them interesting and aristocratic, but she'd be ashamed to admit that she had the temper of a shrew. Temper ruins far more homes than drink or any other vice, but we'll never get it under control until we call it by its name.

Then there's sensitiveness. Whenever you meet a woman who is about as comfortable to get along with as a prickly pear, or a woman who is always resigning from clubs and getting into quarrels when she's on committees, a woman who is always suspecting her husband of flirtations with any woman to whom he is decently polite, a woman whom you don't dare not to ask to every dinner and lunch you give no matter how ill she fits in with your other guests, a woman whom her employers have to handle with kid gloves if she is a working woman, you will find out that she always speaks of herself as being "so sensitive."

Sensitiveness! Sounds nice and lady-like. But it's real name is plain, old-fashioned, unadorned, unflattering self-conceit. What the doctors call megalomania and the alchemists refer to as the exalted ego. Such a woman's whole thought is concentrated upon herself. In her own eyes her little miserable dignity and prestige are bigger than any cause. To gratify her vanity she is willing to insult her husband and put her friends to inconvenience. She judges the whole world just as it reacts on her puny self. There is no one cause for sensitiveness and that to recognize it for the self-conceit it is and take drastic measures to reduce the size of your head.

Then there's temperament. Whenever you meet people who are 37 different varieties of plain fool they invariably tell you that they are temperamental. Whenever you find a man who lets his poor old mother or wife take in boarders to support him, he would tell you that he is temperamental and that he has never been able to bring himself to take any part in the coarse, vulgar struggle for existence. When a man who is a man and breaks a good wife's heart and leaves his little children to starve and go ragged and cold while he philanders around with other women and spends his money on bottles and birds for them, he will tell you that it is impossible for a man who is temperamental as he is to love just one woman or be tied down by domestic duties.

When you meet a woman who is slovenly, sloppish and untidy, and whose clothes appear to have been pitchedforked on to her, you don't have to be told that she is temperamental. All temperamental ladies appear to need a good bath and have their hair combed.

When you meet a woman whose children run wild on the street and grow up like little savages, whose home is a place of chaos and confusion, who lets servants steal and waste and bills grow to appalling amounts, who invariably excuses herself by telling you that all household affairs, and even husband and children, are repugnant to one of her temperament.

When you meet a woman who has affinities and who wastes her life in dreaming of what a great actress or poet or artist she could have been if she had only not wrecked her life by marrying a man who is nothing but a cloud that supports her in comfort and luxury, she will tell you that she is temperamental and that she is so temperamental that she cannot be bound by the conventions that are good enough for ordinary women.

Now ninety-nine times out of a hundred temperament is only the high falutin' name for rank selfishness and triflingness. People who are bound to have what they want regardless of how they get it or the injury they do to others, develop temperament. John's temperament won't permit him to work in a grocery store because selling potatoes and sugar is hard monotonous labour. Mary's temperament shrinks from the gas range and teething babies because it is dull, exhausting work to cook and nurse. And Mary and John have found out that if you simply duck your head and refuse to bear it somebody else picks it up and goes on with the job.

The meanest selfishness on earth is that practised under the name of temperament because the temperamental offer up as deliberate sacrifice on the altar of their own comfort and pleasure those dearest to them; those that love them best, those that have the high and holiest claims on them. If the men and women who are of their poor old parents and their helpless little children and their wives permit uncomplaining husbands and wives would only call their temperaments by the right name of selfishness, perhaps there would be fewer of the temperamental amongst us.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

HEROES OF THE PEN.

TRIBUTE TO WAR
CORRESPONDENTS.

A high tribute to the self-devotion of the war correspondents was paid by Colonel Lord Burnham while occupying the president's chair at the annual meeting of the Newspaper Press Fund.

In moving the adoption of the report and accounts Lord Burnham, after dealing with financial questions, said that they had to record that twenty-two members of the fund had been killed in action, and that many more had been wounded. They would wish to pay their tribute of honour to these and other heroes of the Press who had sacrificed themselves in the great cause which animated the whole nation. There was no profession that had proved itself better in the war than theirs. They had yielded up the best of their young men. All of them had earned credit and honour in the branches of the service to which they belonged, and those who had "gone West" and answered the last call had especially merited it. He knew he might offer, in the names of all present, sincere sympathy to the families of these men in their bereavement, and assure them that the members of the fund would take some action permanently to enshrine their names and memories, so that they might be held up to the admiration of those who came after us.

But it is not only to the dead, not only to the combatants, Lord Burnham continued, that I wish to pay a tribute of our praise. I wish to call attention also to the heroism of those who are fighting in this war with the pen, with just as great artillery and self-devotion as if they were in the combatant ranks. I have seen with my own eyes the work of war correspondents on the western front, and I cannot conceive of a better standard of conduct or a higher realization of the ideals which we all cherish than has been shown by these members of our craft. They work under conditions of strain and stress which have to be seen to be fully understood. There are a great many of those around me who, like myself, have paid flying visits to the battlefields, and they know that when we go there we are treated with every courtesy, and we pass our time there in comparative comfort and safety; but we are also enabled to appreciate how difficult, as well as dangerous, is the duty to which the war correspondents are called day by day and hour by hour. These men have not only to share many of the perils of the soldiers who are fighting—in fact, all the perils except actually going over the parapet—but they have to come back, necessarily exhausted by nervous tension owing to what they have seen through and do their best adequately to describe what they have seen in order that those who read their despatches may realize the tremendousness of the task to which we stand committed and the magnificence of the conduct of those who are striving to complete our victory. These men, although they may not have to go through all the routine of military discipline, are, as you know, subject to military authority, and their work is not done when they have completed their messages—their "word picture," as the phrase goes. They have often to contend on small points with those who are set in authority over them, and night after night their labours are continued long after many of the combatant soldiers have been enabled to seek their rest.

There I say we owe a great debt of admiration as well as gratitude to the war correspondents, who have not only proved themselves worthy successors of those who, in their time, since the early part of last century, have chronicled the events and facts of the various wars in which we have been engaged, but I thoroughly believe, have surpassed them in endurance whilst equalling them in performance. No war correspondents have even been tried as our war correspondents have been in this war; and that they have come through with so fine a record speaks well, I think, not only for their own praise, but also for the character of the profession from which they were drawn and which will in the future always recollect what they have done with the sincerest admiration.

"I have thought it well to say this because I feel so strongly that whilst the public have had the advantage of reading the most vivid pictures that could possibly be painted of the horrors, and also of the glories, of those countless battles, not enough has been said of the persons by whom they have been drawn, and we, their colleagues at home, all feel that we should like them to know what we think of their devoted labour." (Cheers.)

And there's luck. Find a man or woman who is a failure and they will tell you that they are unlucky. Find those who can never keep a job and they howl about their bad luck. Find a woman whose family is always sick and she will complain of her bad luck. Find those who are unhappily married and they bemoan their luck in matrimony.

Bad luck's real name is laziness and incompetence. The man and the woman who are industrious and thrifty and who work intelligently, always have good luck; just as the shiftless and the extravagant and those who work without plan or purpose have bad luck. The man and the woman who have achieved a reputation as hustlers have good luck in holding their jobs.

The woman who sees that her children are properly fed and clothed has good luck in raising them, just as the mother who gives her tottering babies cucumbers to chew on has bad luck in losing them. Married couples who use self-control and good nature and good sense in dealing with each other make lucky marriages, just as the selfish and uncontrolled have bad luck. Bad luck is a hoodoo that we can banish by giving it its right name.

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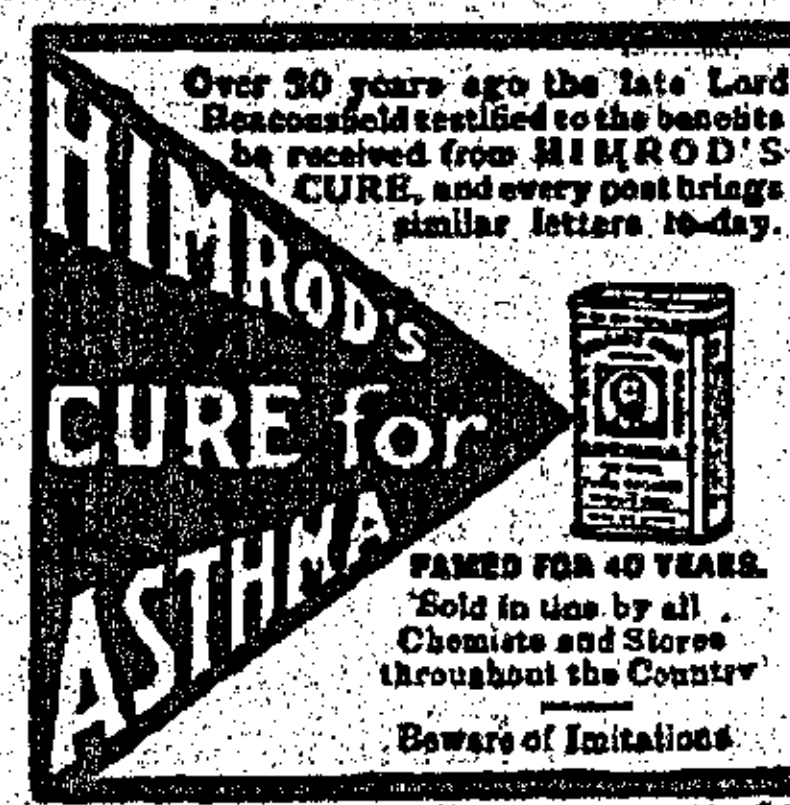
38-39

A Good Medicine

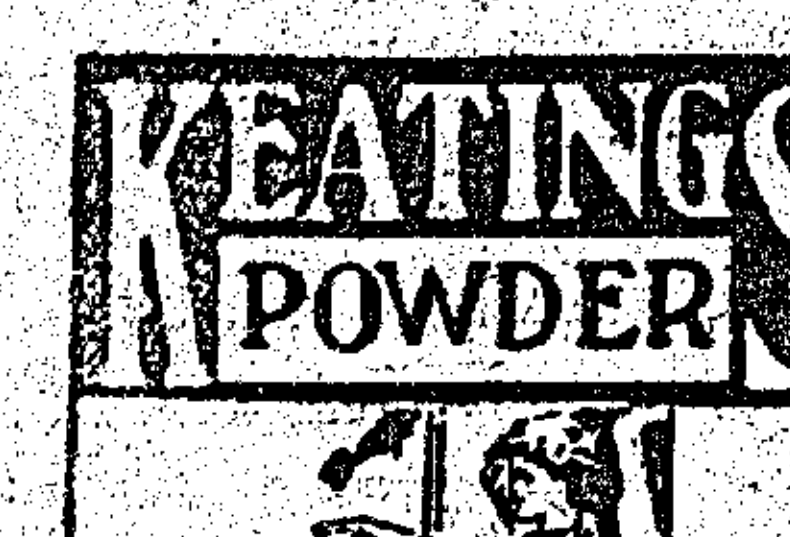
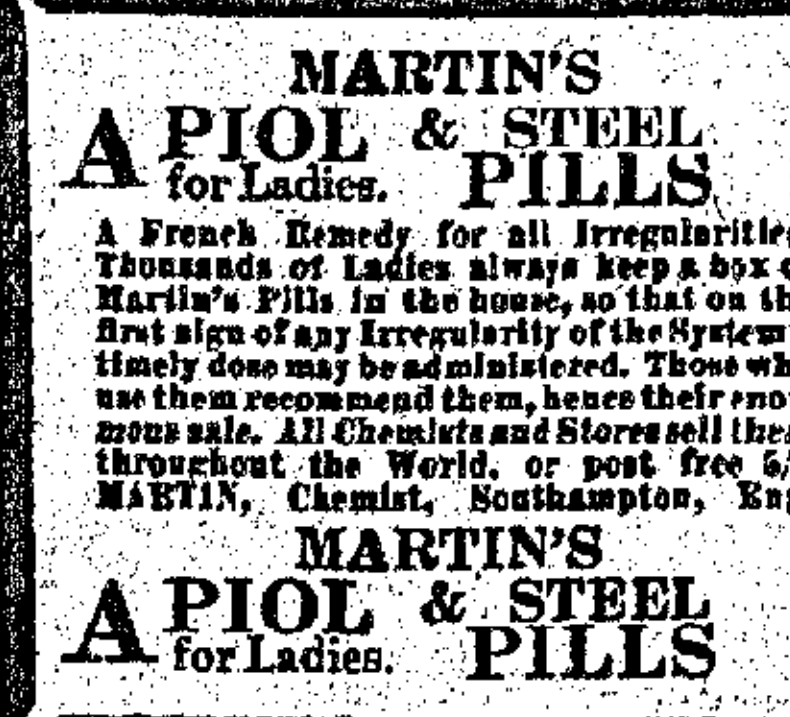
according to one of the wise old thinkers of the past, possesses two important qualities. It "restores to us our health when we lose it" and it "preserveth our health while we have it." Probably no popular medicine possesses these two qualities in greater measure than Beecham's Pills. Beecham's Pills restore and also preserve the health. They are excellent to take when the system is run-down and in need of a gentle restorative. Beecham's Pills act upon and through the organs of digestion—the regular and harmonious working of which is of the first importance. They speedily correct irregularities and restore healthy conditions. It has been abundantly proved that the occasional use of this well-known medicine will go far to maintain the general health in a state of efficiency. Enjoy good health therefore, by taking that good medicine—

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[817-1]



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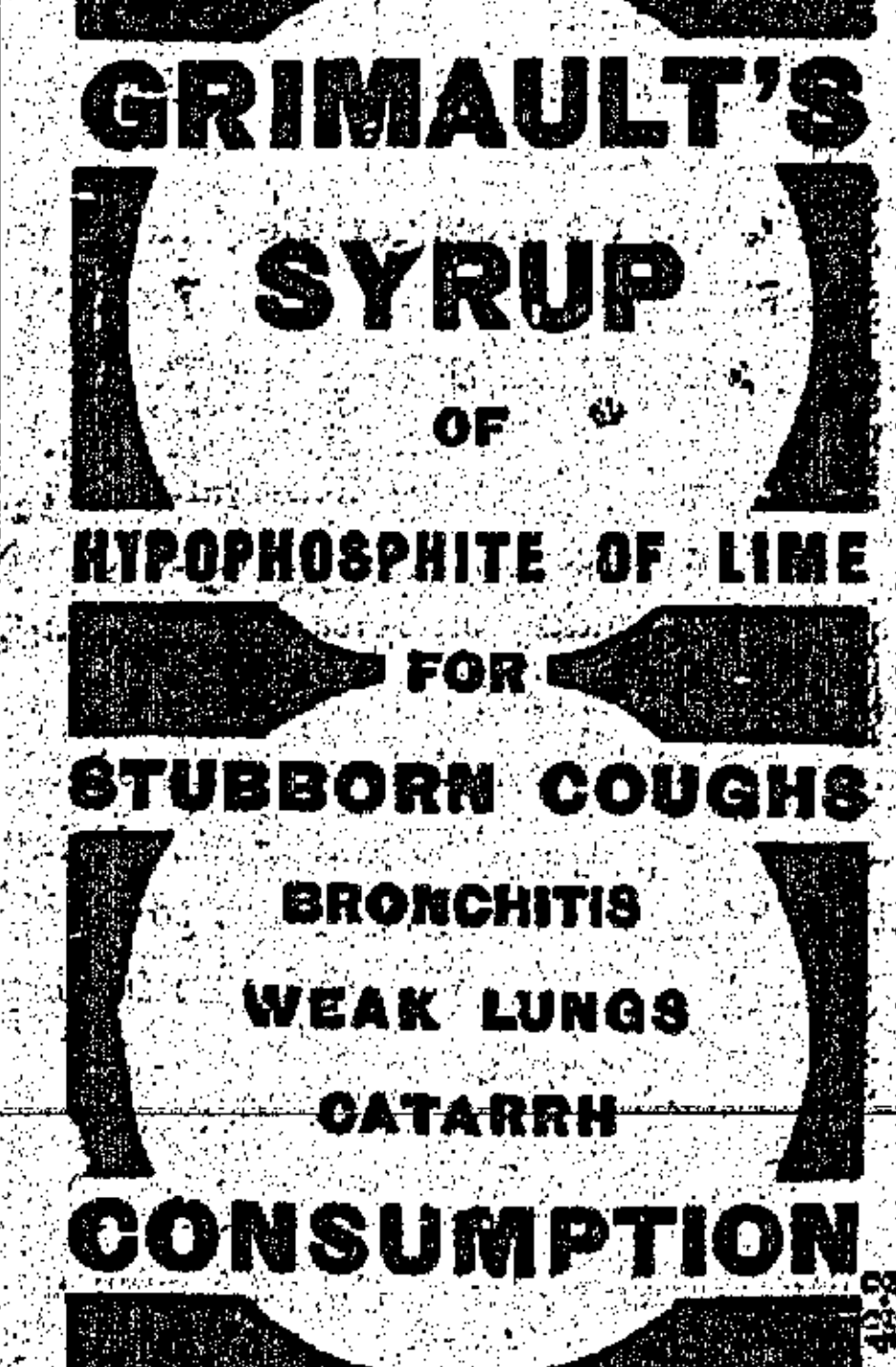


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WEIHAIWEI and TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 1st May, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"TAMSUI"	On 2nd May, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW"	On 4th May, 3 P.M.

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S.S.

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Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Gordon & Douglas, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
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DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	HIRANO MARU 16,000 tons	16th May 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TANGO MARU 13,600 tons	16th May 11 A.M.
	NIKKO MARU 9,600 tons	16th June 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE		
LONDON or LIVERPOOL via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN		
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THUR, IS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY		
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO & PANAMA CANAL		
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO		
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & BANGGON		

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† SUWA MARU	Wed. 16th May, at 11 A.M.
† FUSHIMI MARU	Thurs. 11th June, at 11 A.M.

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Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KOREA MARU	18,000	FRI., 24th May.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	SAT., 6th June.
TENYO MARU	22,000	THURS., 20th June.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	TUES., 16th July.

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NIPPON MARU	11,000	Middle of May.
KIYO MARU	17,500	Early July.
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"CHICAGO MARU"	MONDAY, 6th May, at 3 P.M.
"MEXICO MARU"	WEDNESDAY, 22nd May, at 3 P.M.

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FORMOSA LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Anping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy

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"AMAKUSA MARU"	SUNDAY, 6th May, at Noon.
"KAJIO MARU"	SUNDAY, 13th May, at 10 A.M.

These Formosa Lineers will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 78 will be fixed.

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